

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Very cloudy. Temp. 39-50 (4-11). Tomorrow: cloudy, bright periods. Yesterday's temp. 38-50 (4-9). LONDON: Bright periods. Temp. 45-50 (7-14). Tomorrow: misty early, sunny later. Yesterday's temp. 45-50 (7-14). CHICAGO: Moderate. ROYAL: Sunny. Temp. 61-65 (16-17). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 45-50 (7-12). Yesterday's temp. 43-50 (7-21). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1972

Established 1887

Food Dole Halted To Force People To Flee Managua

MANAGUA, Dec. 25.—Government officials said today that 300,000 of the 225,000 inhabitants of Managua have fled their earthquake-shattered city, leaving behind the ruins of their homes and the bodies of many of their kinsmen.

An international rescue operation was under way to aid persons still huddled in the wreckage of the city.

The government today cut off food supplies to force survivors to leave the city. Officials feared decaying bodies buried under the rubble would lead to an epidemic.

"If we give them food, they will stay," said Jorge Croje of the Mexican Red Cross. "It is against our mission to not give them food and care, but the government has ordered this."

Mr. Croje said food and aid stations were being established in safe areas outside the city to aid the thousands of hungry, homeless and injured.

"We have an airplane hangar full of food and medical supplies, so aid will not stop," he said. "Meanwhile, we must provoke the people so they will leave."

Water Shortage

The earthquakes destroyed the city water supply and the shortage of potable water endangers the lives of many thousands.

A doctor said: "We have sufficient supplies of plasma, blood and drugs but we need large amounts of distilled drinking water."

The government has ordered all bottled water and soft drinks distributed free to the people. But the supply is small and dwindling and cannot meet the needs of the hospitals that have been set up in parks and other places.

Gen. Anastasio Somoza, a former president and still the major political force in the country, said 80 percent of the city was destroyed by an earthquake that struck early Saturday. He said it was still impossible to say how many persons perished.

Col. Jose Alagret, the commander of the army's Corps of Engineers, said as many as 12,000 may have died, with more than 20,000 injured and perhaps 200,000 homeless.

"This is a city that was," Col. Alagret said, "but it is no more." Entire blocks lay in ruins, looking like the result of an air raid.

Civil defense official Rafael Martinez told Gen. Somoza he estimated that 6,000 persons died in one middle-class neighborhood called El Calvario.

In Tegucigalpa, Honduras, three local newsmen who returned from Managua today said people were trapped still alive under the rubble of wrecked buildings.

They said the cries and moans of trapped people could be heard throughout the night.

Corpses Cremated

Nicaraguan troops today began cremating some corpses, according to amateur radio reports. The reports said the measure was taken to avoid the risk of epidemics.

U.S. officials in the Panama Canal Zone issued a statement saying that five transport planes carrying 60,000 pounds of medical supplies, including water purification units, hospital supplies, water-bottles and plasma, had flown to Managua yesterday.

Sixteen other U.S. transport aircraft and two helicopters have been sent into Managua along with a 45-man team of doctors, veterinarians, medical assistants, sanitary engineers and a disaster relief team.

For some time, Mr. Truman's kidneys have been less than 10 percent effective. He has been receiving a special liquid diet designed to restore normal kidney function and combat blood toxicity.

Mr. Truman was listed in fair condition, suffering from lung congestion and bronchitis, when he entered the hospital. His condition quickly deteriorated, however, as cardiac and kidney complications occurred.

Mr. Drees said he did not know when Margaret Truman Daniel, the former President's daughter, would return to Kansas City from her home in New York.

Mrs. Daniel, wife of the New York Times associate editor Clifton Daniel, spent 13 days here at the outset of her father's illness.

Discomfort Isn't Great

At 9 a.m., doctors said Mr. Truman's blood pressure remained erratic and his pulse rate continued to fluctuate over 100. He was being given oxygen, and not suffering extreme discomfort, Mr. Drees said.

It was the third time since he was hospitalized that Mr. Truman has lapsed into a critical condition, but he has rallied twice.

He slipped into a coma early Saturday and has been on the critical list since then. Doctors said the strain on Mr. Truman's heart, lungs and kidneys has been "extraordinary."

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VICTIM—Injured boy being given a drink by medic Sunday afternoon at Managua airport.



UPENDED—Monument to a former Nicaraguan President, Luis Somoza, father of the current ruler, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, in Managua after it was toppled by the earthquake.

No One Killed In Ulster Over 3-Day Truce

BELFAST, Dec. 25 (AP)—A three-day Christmas truce in Northern Ireland drew to a close tonight with no deaths, injuries or property damage reported.

The 72-hour halt to "offensive operations" called by militants of the Irish Republican Army was ending at midnight, with the prospect of a renewal of the slaughter that has claimed at least 678 lives in the last three years.

Protestant gunmen apparently decided to honor the truce too.

The final day of the truce was marked by a few shooting incidents that seemed more like private attacks than part of the continuing battle to oust the British and unite Northern Ireland with the Republic of Ireland to the south.

One shot was fired at a woman in her backyard at Strabane, south of Londonderry; two shots were fired at a Roman Catholic vigilante patrol in West Belfast, and four shots were aimed at a house in North Belfast. None of the shots found a target. Those three attacks were the only ones reported up to tonight.

In a statement of apology, Mr. Unger said:

"Bob Hope is a friend of Thailand and he is like the Thai people. He may not be familiar with Thai customs but I am sure he would not purposely say anything to insult the Thai people."

Siam took Mr. Hope to task for implying that Thai kick-boxing is a ruleless sport and that only the fighter with tricks could win.

The Barm Muang said Mr. Hope's joking remarks on Thai monasteries were an insult to the Buddhist religion.

Barm Muang quoted Mr. Hope as saying: "I took off my shoes to visit a wat (temple) and when I came out there were two Thai families hidden in my pair of shoes. They refused to come out."

The paper also accused Mr. Hope of insulting Buddhist monks when he allegedly said that the Thais are fond of shaving their heads.

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World Watches on Satellite TV Christmas Day in Bethlehem Is Quiet, Cold and Secure

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—Christmas Day dawned bright and cold and windy in this little hilltop town where Roman Catholic clergy kept a vigil in the underground Grotto of the Manger, reputed birthplace of Jesus Christ.

Bells rang out from the basilica-like Greek Orthodox church which stands over the grotto, across the Judean Hills where shepherds still tend flocks of sheep and goats as they did in the time of Christ.

Manger Square, in front of the church, was quiet after the bustle of the Christmas Eve celebrations. Most of the pilgrims and visitors who came to the town yesterday—estimated at up to 14,000—had left to tour other parts of the country.

Authorities said the numbers of pilgrims seemed lower than in previous years, with people apparently put off by 41-degree daytime weather, the coldest Christmas here in 14 years.

The climax of the celebrations came at midnight when the Latin patriarch—the ranking Roman Catholic prelate in the Holy Land—celebrated a solemn high mass in the Church of St. Catherine before a packed congregation of pilgrims.

Those at the service were, for the first time, joined in Christian fellowship with people around the globe by a television satellite link-up. Outside the church, hundreds watched on closed-circuit television.

This is the sixth Christmas celebrated in Bethlehem since the town was taken from Jordan by Israel in the 1967 six-day war, and the authorities maintained tight security last night against the possibility of Palestinian guerrilla activity. No terrorist incidents were reported, and security was relaxed today.

This is only the first of three Christmas celebrations to be held in Bethlehem. The Greek Orthodox begin their celebrations on Jan. 6 and the Armenian Church will hold its rites 12 days later.

North Vietnam contends that there has been massive destruction in the Hanoi and Haiphong areas, including China and Russia.

Mr. Nixon also has been under some pressure to ease up on the bombing because of a record number of American losses in a week—18 planes and as many as 70 airmen, according to official reports. Radio Hanoi claims almost three times as many U.S. planes have been shot down.

Senior U.S. officials speculated that Mr. Nixon is considering a number of options, not excluding a resumption of bombing at any time.

He could extend the bombing session indefinitely, reduce the intensity of the strikes or cut them back below the 20th parallel as before the latest, edgier of the peace talks, they said.

U.S. sources confirming the extension, said they did not know how long it would last and cautioned that the bombing could be resumed at any hour. But late tonight they said no orders had been issued for air attacks against the North.

"The bombing halt has gone more than 24 hours now," said one senior U.S. official. "Right at the moment there's nothing going on. There is nothing moving. There is no indication when it will start again."

The bombing halt apparently is being extended hour by hour while Mr. Nixon seeks to obtain a response from Hanoi, the sources said.

"I would think our government would try to play this as long as it can," one said. "I would think they're telling the North Vietnamese: 'We'll knock this off if they will sit down and talk seriously.'"

The U.S. command refused comment.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., the Florida White House refused to confirm or deny the bombing halt extension. "We are not going to have any comment from here on operations in Vietnam," a spokesman said.

The Saigon command reported, meanwhile, that South Vietnamese forces resumed combat operations at dusk today after the end of the 24-hour cease-fire proclaimed by the government.

U.S. military sources confirmed that targets hit by U.S. bombers in the raids beginning last Monday included Radio Hanoi, Gia Lam airport, which serves Hanoi and nearby railroad yards.

Airport Damage

Diplomatic sources said earlier that Gia Lam airport had sustained heavy damage, including cratering of runways and destruction of its air-control facilities. Radio Hanoi has been operating at sharply limited capacity since Tuesday, apparently as a result of the bomb damage. However, at the same time it has become a primary source of detail about the U.S. raids because of a Nixon administration order withholding nearly all details on bombing missions, targets and bomb damage reports.

Mr. Nixon has come under sharp criticism, domestically and in international circles, for ordering a resumption of bombing above the 20th parallel in unprecedented intensity since Dec. 18.

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Hanoi Response Awaited? U.S. Bombing Pause Extended Into 2d Day

SAIGON, Dec. 25 (AP)—The United States extended a bombing halt throughout North Vietnam beyond 24 hours while President Nixon reportedly sought to resume the deadlocked private peace talks with Hanoi.

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Mr. Nixon also has been under some pressure to ease up on the bombing because of a record number of American losses in a week—18 planes and as many as 70 airmen, according to official reports. Radio Hanoi claims almost three times as many U.S. planes have been shot down.

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Russia Issues Consumer Publication

Magazine to Appear Twice Each Month

By Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Soviet Union, in an unusual break with the past, has begun publishing its first consumer research magazine in an attempt to bridge a widening gap between the production of goods that no one wants and a thirst for products not being supplied by the government-run economy.

The first issue of the magazine, available on Moscow newsstands, turns out to be a combination of market analysis and a critical buying guide. It lists goods that have been awarded the State Quality Label, a high distinction, and advertises new products about to appear on the Soviet market.

It also identifies factories that have been found guilty of substandard production and lists consumer goods that have been totally banned from the retailing network because of poor quality and defects.

The appearance of the 50-page journal, called *Kommercheskiy Vestnik* (Commercial Bulletin), appears to reflect an increasing reliance by the government on planning agencies to provide for the production of consumer goods in keeping with changing fashions and tastes and with technological advances in the consumer field.

The publication, scheduled to appear twice a month starting in the new year, also will provide market guidance to potential foreign suppliers of consumer goods interested in the Soviet market.

The first issue, for example, analyzes in some detail the market for two consumer durables—refrigerators and pleasure boats—along with the seeming inability of Soviet industry to meet demand for particular types and models.

The survey of the pleasure-boat market found that many owners either built their own or made improvements in factory-built models. The magazine listed 12 boats that were not selling because of "unsafe construction and poor sea-worthiness."

Kommercheskiy Vestnik, which sells at 25 kopecks (30 cents) a copy, is published by a newly established governmental agency charged with the investigation of consumer demand, an area long neglected in the Soviet Union.

The agency, known as the Interdepartmental Council for Consumer Demand Research, is attached to the Ministry of Trade.

Procrastinators Mail Christmas Cards Today

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25 (AP)—The Procrastinators' Club of America announced today that it would hold its Christmas gift buying seminar tomorrow at 10 a.m., or somewhere around that time.

Lee Wass of Huntingdon Valley, a suburb of Philadelphia, said that it would be the club's second annual seminar. He said the first will be held next year, if all goes well.

The seminar is to cover such topics as how to save money on Christmas shopping. Mr. Wass said club members—41 claims 1,200 in the nation—will also begin mailing their 1972 Christmas cards tomorrow.

Mr. Wass has been president of the club since 1956, when it was organized. He explained his long term noting that the organization has not yet held its 1957 election.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	10	5	Overcast
ALASKA	10	34	Sunny
ARIZONA	10	34	Sunny
ARKANSAS	10	34	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	10	34	Sunny
COLORADO	10	34	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	10	34	Sunny
DELAWARE	10	34	Sunny
FLORIDA	10	34	Sunny
GEORGIA	10	34	Sunny
ILLINOIS	10	34	Sunny
INDIANA	10	34	Sunny
IOWA	10	34	Sunny
KANSAS	10	34	Sunny
KENTUCKY	10	34	Sunny
LOUISIANA	10	34	Sunny
MAINE	10	34	Sunny
MARYLAND	10	34	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	10	34	Sunny
MICHIGAN	10	34	Sunny
MINNESOTA	10	34	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	10	34	Sunny
MISSOURI	10	34	Sunny
MONTANA	10	34	Sunny
NEBRASKA	10	34	Sunny
NEVADA	10	34	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	34	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	10	34	Sunny
NEW YORK	10	34	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	10	34	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	10	34	Sunny
OHIO	10	34	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	10	34	Sunny
OREGON	10	34	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	10	34	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	10	34	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	10	34	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	34	Sunny
TENNESSEE	10	34	Sunny
TEXAS	10	34	Sunny
UTAH	10	34	Sunny
Vermont	10	34	Sunny
VIRGINIA	10	34	Sunny
WASHINGTON	10	34	Sunny
WEST VIRGINIA	10	34	Sunny
WISCONSIN	10	34	Sunny
WYOMING	10	34	Sunny

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CHRISTMAS PROTEST—Group of Japanese Christians, with large cross, sing Christmas hymns in front of American Embassy in Tokyo protesting U.S. air strikes in Vietnam.

Epidemic Feared in Shattered City

Government Acts to Evacuate Managua

(Continued from Page 1)

assistance survey team. U.S. officials said their relief effort would continue indefinitely.

In London, the British government said it was preparing to offer up to \$20,000 worth of aid to Nicaragua.

The British relief organization Oxfam said it was making available about \$2,000 to buy medicines and water purifying equipment.

Other British relief groups have so far donated \$10,000.

In Madrid, the Spanish Red Cross already had sent one plane loaded with eight tons of supplies, including antibiotics and plasma. Hundreds of volunteers have offered to give blood.

In Tokyo, the Japan Red Cross Society said it had sent \$300,000 to the Nicaraguan Red Cross.

The New Zealand Red Cross announced that it had sent \$5,000. Central American republics were among the first to send evacuation planes into Managua.

Eight fire brigades from Costa Rica raced to Managua early Saturday to help control the huge fires that swept through buildings.

U.S. Is Said to Review Plans For Big Gas Deal With Russia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The Nixon administration reportedly has decided to take another look at plans for major U.S. purchases of Soviet natural gas and to delay the conclusion of a huge Soviet-American deal that was to have been signed this month.

High administration sources said that Washington would decide "whether it is worth going ahead" with these plans after the completion of a White House study on the energy crisis and overall U.S. energy policy.

Six American companies announced on Nov. 3 that they expected to sign an agreement before the end of the year on the construction of a pipeline from Siberia to Murmansk on the Barents Sea. Another pipeline was to link Siberia with the Pacific coast.

Since early November, however, company and government officials "have cooled off a bit," the sources said, because of doubts that Siberian gas reserves are as large as the Russians claim. The Soviet government has been unwilling to permit independent testing of the deposits.

A U.S. decision on Soviet gas imports is now expected in the spring, although there are no indications about the precise scope of the expected deal.

The principal cause of the delay, according to the sources, was the anticipated high cost of Soviet gas (about \$1.50 for 1,000 cubic feet as compared to the current U.S. price of 20 cents for 1,000 cubic feet) coupled with domestic pressure to seek other energy sources, such as gasification of coal.

There were also questions here about possible excessive U.S. reliance on the Soviet Union for gas and how that could affect U.S. security.

The scale of all undertakings planned would involve more than \$40 billion worth of Soviet gas to be delivered to the United States in 25 years. It would require an investment of nearly \$13 billion in plants and pipelines in the Soviet Union and construction of tankers for shipments of liquefied gas.

Tenneco, Inc., Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. and Exxon and Root, Inc., are the only bidders on a plan to bring gas from Murmansk to the U.S. East Coast. The three-company group also is bidding to bring gas from Siberia over the Pacific to the West Coast. In this bid, it is competing with a consortium of El Paso Natural Gas Co., Esso Petroleum Co. and Occidental Petroleum Corp.

According to U.S. officials, the Murmansk project is still of great interest to U.S. companies, because it involves gas fields at Tumen in eastern Siberia. Tumen gas deposits are regarded as sufficient to justify U.S. investment.

However, the project to build a pipeline from Yakutsk to the Soviet Pacific coast is viewed with suspicion by U.S. experts, because gas deposits at Yakutsk are regarded as insufficient and well beneath estimates provided by the Russians.

The Princess Juliana Airport is built on a spit of land extending into the Caribbean on the Dutch side of the island, which is shared by the Dutch and the French. St. Maarten is 300 miles east of San Juan.

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French Cancel Masses To Back 12 Tunisians

VALENCE, France, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—The traditional midnight mass was canceled by priests of four churches in this southern French town yesterday in solidarity with a hunger strike by 12 immigrant Tunisian workers.

The workers, who are supported by extreme left French movements, started the hunger strike 11 days ago to protest orders expelling them from France for engaging in political activities and overstaying their visas.

U.S. Extends Bombing Halt Over North

Response by Hanoi Believed Awaited

(Continued from Page 1)

reported 60 violations during the government-truce period, which began and ended five hours later than the North Vietnamese truce. The command said 115 persons were killed or wounded. Communist casualties during the same period were listed as 60 killed.

All the fighting reported late today involved Communist ground troops and South Vietnamese soldiers. A heavy six-hour battle was reported around Artillery Base November, 285 miles north of Saigon in the Central Highlands.

Fighting has been going on sporadically in the area since Saturday. The South Vietnamese command said Communist gunners fired 300 rounds of artillery and mortar shells into positions just north of November, beginning at 8 p.m. yesterday.

They followed up the barrage with a ground attack but a Communist spokesman said the Communists were driven back. Casualties were listed as 31 Communist and 19 South Vietnamese killed, and 18 government troops wounded.

Prisoners Take Shelter

Prisoners took shelter in a Japanese newsmen said today that American prisoners in one North Vietnam prison camp protect themselves from U.S. bombing raids by hiding in underground shelters in their camp.

The correspondent for the Communist party publication *Alkahat* said in a Hanoi dispatch that he visited a camp the prisoners call the "Hanoi Hilton," which North Vietnam said was damaged in bombing raids, and saw prisoners digging in the concrete floor with steel pipes.

There are underground air raid shelters and foxholes in the yard," he quoted one prisoner as saying, "but we have no time to get out there when there is continuous bombing of Hanoi at night."

We stay in bed, we get hurt by bomb fragments, so we dug an underground shelter right below the floor of our room and sleep there every night."

The correspondent said he saw "several tens" of prisoners in the camp, which he said was located in the southwestern part of Hanoi. Each room in the camp, he said, was shared by three or four men.

He also said several of the prisoners were wounded Wednesday in one raid.

James Bond 'M' Takes a New Job

LONDON, Dec. 25 (AP)—Britain's most famous spy-catcher, said to be the man on whom author Ian Fleming based James Bond's boss "M," is coming out of retirement to guard the secrets of the giant Imperial Chemical Industries combine.

The shift from political spy-catching to industrial counter-espionage was announced eight months after Sir Martin Furnival Jones, 61, retired as director general of MI6—the British security agency.

He now becomes security advisor at ICI, which is one of the world's biggest chemical companies and a major British foreign exchange earner.

U.S. State Dept. Seeks to End Pentagon Role in Pacification

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (UPI)—The State Department has recommended the virtual elimination of the Defense Department's role in pacification efforts in South Vietnam.

The proposal, according to officials here, is aimed at establishing civilian control over major U.S. social and economic programs. The long-dominant military role in running purely civilian and humanitarian programs has been the target of frequent criticism within the administration and in Congress. The Pentagon and intelligence agencies have been accused of often distorting the programs into operations with military objectives.

The change would be accomplished, the State Department said, through a transfer to the civilian administration for International Development of the program to assist war victims in South Vietnam.

The bulk of this program is currently managed by the War Victims Directorate of an agency, under the Pentagon's control, known as CORDS, for Civilian Operations Rural Development Support. Heretofore, this agency, the chief of which is directly subordinate to the U.S. military command in Saigon, has been responsible for most of the pacification efforts.

Hold on Population

Parallel to the Vietnamization program, which gradually switched combat responsibilities from American to South Vietnamese forces, pacification was aimed at

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Polish Primate Urges U.S. to Stop War

(Continued from Page 1)

picketing the "executive mansion" of the U.S. ambassador in the cold and rain. In Lafayette Park while President Nixon and his family celebrated Christmas in Key Biscayne, Fla.

In Paris, the midnight service at the American Cathedral was briefly interrupted by about 20 French anti-American war critics.

The demonstrators, which at

organized sale included several priests and pastors, called for an end to bombing in Indochina "in the name of the Christ."

Two of the protesters moved to the door of the cathedral and read from a statement by the National Council of Churches condemning the war and describing the United States as the most feared and hated country in the world.

Protests in Other Cities

The demonstrators were expelled and, according to an organizer, six were arrested but later released by French police.

In West Berlin, a dozen young anti-war demonstrators disrupted a Christmas midnight service in a church in the middle of West Berlin tonight.

A youth interrupted the preacher at the beginning of his sermon in the Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtnis (Memorial) Kirche to address the congregation.

But within a few minutes police had removed the demonstrators. Police said there were no arrests.

Today several hundred demonstrators, shouting "Nixon murderer," marched down the Kurfürstendamm, West Berlin's main street, today to protest American policy in Vietnam. Five of the marchers were arrested.

In London, 200 legislators, clerics, union leaders and actors joined the pavements outside the American Embassy today to silently protest the bombing of North Vietnam.

The demonstration was organized by Mrs. Judith Hart, a cabinet minister in the former Labor government.

In Amsterdam, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra called the American ambassador in the Hague, the pavements outside the American Embassy today to silently protest the bombing of North Vietnam.

The telegram was signed by conductor Bernard Haitink, the management and members of the orchestra.

Kosygin Urges End to Raids on North Vietnam

MOSCOW, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today called for an immediate halt to armed action against North Vietnam and for the signing of a peace agreement, Tass reported.

He was speaking to North Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Thuc Cong, who called at the premier's office to hand over the text of Hanoi's statement denouncing the renewed American air raids.

Tass said Mr. Kosygin told the envoy, "The United States bears a grave responsibility for the senseless brutalities against the Vietnamese people, who enjoy the sympathy and support of all peace-loving forces."

The Soviet Union would continue to give North Vietnam "the necessary support and assistance in repelling imperialist aggression," he said.

Mr. Kosygin's statement followed a speech he last week by the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, in which he condemned the bombings and warned that future improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations would depend on an end to the Vietnam war.

China-N Korea Ties

TOKYO, Dec. 25 (AP)—Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fel of China ended a "friendly visit" to North Korea today, according to a broadcast of the official Chinese news agency.

Yule Mass in Peking Cathedral Attended by 18 Elderly Chinese

By Marilyn Berger

PEKING, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Eighteen of Peking's four million Chinese joined in hush singing at the first midnight mass celebrated here since the Cultural Revolution began in 1966.

The 18 elderly Chinese were the most enthusiastic participants among more than 300 mostly Europeans and Africans, who came to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception for a mass from Tian An Men Square, where major Communist rallies are held.

The mass had been approved for the small foreign community here. And outside the tight diplomatic community, virtually no notice was taken here this year of the major Christmas holiday.

The diplomats, who live in two major compounds closed off from most Chinese, organized 40 candles from 10 countries who went to seven Western European embassies and an apartment house inhabited only by foreigners.

The Evergreen People's Commune, which Mrs. Nixon visited, marketed Christmas trees at 10 to 40 yuan—\$10 to \$40. Residents say that considering the cost of timber here, the price may be about right.

At the old Yule a Protestant service was offered. The building, now known as the Rice Market Street Church, welcomed 11 Chinese, who sang carols in Chinese as 17 Westerners, nine of them Americans here on a study tour, either looked on or joined in. Among the Americans were at least two sons of Protestant missionaries who once lived in China, Donk Sarant and Lucien Pye, both political scientists and leading sinologists.

Before the Communist takeover there were 25 million Christians in China. Now it is estimated that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 Catholics and 300 Protestants in Peking.



CHRISTMAS PROTEST—Group of Japanese Christians, with large cross, sing Christmas hymns in front of American Embassy in Tokyo protesting U.S. air strikes in Vietnam.

Protests in Other Cities

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19 to Face Court-Martial

Navy Is Said to Crack Down On Dissident Black Sailors

By Earl Caldwell

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 25 (UPI)—While attention has focused on investigations into racial incidents, the Navy in recent weeks has quietly begun a crackdown on dissident black sailors.

Official sources have denied the existence of any crackdown, but evidence to the contrary has been mounting since the carrier Kitty Hawk returned here from Southeast Asia late last month.

The Navy's racial problem drew wide attention in mid-August, when it was disclosed that black and white crewmen had engaged for more than five hours in a bloody riot aboard the carrier as it was headed for the Vietnam war zone.

In that brawl 21 crewmen—all of them black—were arrested and are now being held in the brig in San Diego.

The Navy has ordered that none of the accused blacks be released on bail, although it has announced that 19 will face special and not general courts-martial. Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice the most serious of

fenses are decided in general courts-martial.

The Navy has issued a series of administrative orders that appear to be aimed primarily at black crewmen. These orders, among other things, make it illegal for Navy men to give the clenched fist salute or to greet one another with a special handshake that is often referred to as "the dap," a more involved version of a black handshake widely used among civilians.

The Navy has also moved to discharge a number of the blacks involved in shipboard racial disputes. In addition to the incident on the Kitty Hawk, there was a demonstration by blacks on the carrier Constellation, which ended with the ship's captain returning the vessel to port and putting the dissidents ashore. There were about 125 sailors involved in that incident, and sources say that at least half of them have now been given less than honorable discharges.

Other evidence of the crackdown came earlier this month when it was announced that a Kitty Hawk sailor, believed to have been photographed delivering a black-power salute as the ship entered port Nov. 23, was fined, reduced in rank and ordered into custody.

Wore Dungarees

Officially the sailor, Willie Faison, 24, was convicted in a court-martial proceeding for violation of a lawful order, the Navy said. It was alleged that he wore dungarees when the ship's plan of the day called for "a proper blue uniform" in areas visible to the public, and that he was in a restricted, dangerous area.

New pictures taken when the carrier entered port showed Capt. Marland Townsend, commander of the Kitty Hawk, and behind him in a near silhouette against a radar dish were several sailors with fists raised. The Navy said that sailor Faison was not tried on any charge relating to a salute.

He was convicted and ordered to forfeit half a month's pay for two months, reduced from E-3 to E-2 pay grade and placed in 30 days' correctional custody.

Some sources close to the situation said the Navy's recent actions were not aimed so much at black sailors as they were designed to show that the racial friction that has cropped up recently was not the result of any permissiveness. Charges to that effect "upset the Navy terribly," informed sources said.

The charges came from older Navy officers who had earlier been accused of not enforcing racial discipline, to eliminate racial discrimination.

The recent investigation into the racial incidents—subconducted by a three-man subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee—has ended, but the committee's report is not expected until early next year.

In the meantime, preliminary hearings began here Friday to determine whether general courts-martial should be brought against the two sailors arrested for rioting aboard the Kitty Hawk, but not yet charged.

Lawyers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People intend to go into the federal courts if necessary to obtain the freedom of the 21 black sailors who are charged with rioting. First, however, they announced that they would exhaust any appeals with the military judiciary.

The first two incendiary devices went off between 5 and 6 a.m. E-burden on the sixth and eighth floors of Bonwit Teller, forcing the evacuation of the building.

The third bomb was detonated at 7:15 p.m. in the fourth department on the fifth floor of the Bonwit Teller. The store had closed for the day.

Chief Justice Burger Defends Lobbying as Part of His Duties

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—

U.S. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger says he considers it part of his job to let Congress know what kind of legislation he thinks would be good for the courts.

Two former federal judges, William Howard Taft and Charles Evans Hughes, did the same sort of thing. Chief Justice Burger wrote in a newsletter distributed recently to all federal judges.

"My own concept of what this informational responsibility should most appropriately be carried out is far more restrained than was

the case with Chief Justice Taft," Chief Justice Burger said.

"As the biographies of Taft show, he personally testified before congressional committees, and frequently he visited with senators and congressmen in the Capitol, in their offices or to their homes to urge his views on them."

"I intend to continue to stimulate interaction with members of the judiciary to develop consensus on what our needs are and to see that Congress and the public are informed on the problems of the courts."

The chief justice said a "totally false" news report that the judiciary was engaged in lobbying against pending legislation moved him to "put some perspectives on the larger question of relations between judiciary and the courts."

Federal laws require the Administrative Office of the federal courts, the Federal Judicial Center, and the chief justice to submit recommendations to Congress, Chief Justice Burger said.

In the last two decades the Administrative Office has proposed 300 bills, he added.

"Statutes, historic tradition and the logic of the situation require the federal judiciary, through its established organizations, to work constantly for improved methods of providing justice and to advise the public and the other branches of government so that intelligent action can be taken," Chief Justice Burger wrote.

"This takes nothing away from the legislative prerogatives of Congress but simply supplies its members with information they need and generally want."

"Indeed, the chief complaint I hear from members of Congress is that they do not have enough information as to our needs and problems."

Study Proposes U.S. Schools of Correspondence

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 25

(AP)—The United States has been called on to create a correspondence school in a preliminary report by the task force on continuing education and public affairs. It proposed government-operated national correspondence schools as a partial answer.

The study, funded by the Kellogg Foundation, is being conducted at the University of Notre Dame Center for Continuing Education. Rep. John Brademas, D., Ind., is the task force chairman.

"Too many jobs require entering credentials out of all proportion to the skills needed to perform satisfactorily," the report said.

"In consequence, we have bled institutions with too many indifferent students and raised false expectations about what collegiate institutions can effectively produce," the task force said. The proposed correspondence schools could relieve the burden on colleges, it said.

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CAT NAP—What one takes after Christmas dinner.

Polish-Americans Find Life In Old Country Has Its Points

By James Feroo

WARSAW, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Polish-Americans who return here to settle have a saying: "Earn it there, spend it here." It rhymes in Polish, and for an increasing number of these people, it makes sense.

Each year a few hundred members of the large but amorphous "Polonia" community in the United States resettle in their homeland, attracted by a favorable rate of exchange and, to a lesser degree, by an improved political climate.

This form of immigration is not unique to Poland. Tens of thousands of Italian-Americans have returned to their villages, for example, and there are also sizable communities of those who have returned to Greece and other places.

The Polish people who have returned, some 5,000 in all, are unique, however, because they are re-entering what many had come to regard as hostile Communist territory. But the attraction of living comparatively well on what would barely suffice in the United States has proved to be a powerful attraction.

Take Stanley Miller, born 65 years ago in Sierce ("a real hole, you wouldn't believe it"), about 65 miles north of Warsaw. He left with his parents at the age of 2, was raised in Detroit and worked for most of his life in Hamtramck, a Polish industrial suburb of Detroit.

Ten years and sardonic, he came back to Poland two years ago after having retired at 62 from Hamtramck's Public Works Commission. "The reason I look so good," he says, "is I've been in politics all my life—I've been a bit of a politician."

What is it like, he was asked, living in a Communist society after six decades in the United States? "I tell the Poles I like Poland. I like the system and don't give a damn about Marx or Lenin."

Mr. Miller listed economics and health care as his main motivations for returning to Poland. "But there's also the crime situation in the States. It's all right if you live in one of those walled estates, but in the cities everybody has to be home before dark so they don't get mugged."

"I haven't been stopped once in Poland. There is a cop on every corner and many of them are in plain clothes, so the criminals are afraid to stop you."

The Polish government has indicated that it may alter the civil code to enable returnees to buy land or earn a living as craftsmen. "Many of those coming—about 200 a year now—are in the lowest Social Security categories in the States. They can't stretch it there and can do quite well here—but they like to keep working anyway, as tailors or shoemakers, for example," a government official said.

Many Polish-Americans hesitate to take a chance. One said that "far from it's only the peasants—the bread-eating emigrants—or their children who are coming back. Those of political vintage, who left after the war, worry about their status."

For the most part, they are treated well here. Those who want to live in Warsaw can do so while most Poles seeking to move to the capital are barred. The returnees have access to the "dollar" apartments. They are treated differently by Poles who, in any case, have long felt that "what is foreign is best."

Among the new channels apparently being employed, a source said, is the use of combat and transport planes of the Royal Lao Air Force in flying narcotics from Luang Prabang and other airfields to neighboring countries.

Most of the illicit raw opium from Southeast Asia probably comes from Burma and Northern Thailand, and Laos is a transshipment area for smugglers sending drugs through Thailand to Singapore, Hong Kong and other ports.

Laos is believed to grow from 10 to 30 tons of opium each year. Approximately 20 pounds of opium are used to manufacture one pound of heroin.

Train Crash in Yugoslavia
RIJEKA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 25 (AP)—The brakes failed on a freight train today and it smashed into an empty passenger train in the station of this north Adriatic port, destroying both engines and 26 cars. There were no injuries.

Address by Queen Juliana
THE HAGUE, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Queen Juliana, in her traditional radio address to the nation, today said indifference and crude self-interest "has resulted to our planet being abused and polluted."

She continued: "We are trying to create a wider family of nations and it is particularly at Christmas that this family should feel closest together."

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Mundt Ending Long Career In Congress

Stroke Led Senator To Face Retirement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (AP)—A 34-year career in Congress is drawing to a close for Karl E. Mundt, the Republican senator from South Dakota who gave President Nixon an early boost up the political ladder.

Sen. Mundt, 72, suffered a stroke in November, 1969. He has not been in the Senate chamber since, although the paralysis he suffered has been partially overcome. Friends report that the senator still has difficulty speaking.

His wife, Mary, said they haven't yet made their minds whether to remain in the capital or return to South Dakota. She indicated, however, that they would remain in Washington for the time being.

"He can't go into cold climates," she said.

All of Sen. Mundt's papers accumulated during his years in the House and Senate are being sent to the Karl E. Mundt Library at Dakota State College in Madison, S.D. Sen. Mundt taught speech there in the 1920s. The library was dedicated by President Nixon in June, 1969.

Sen. Mundt was first elected to the House in 1938 and to the Senate in 1958 and to the Senate in 1964.

Throughout much of Sen. Mundt's convalescence, his wife insisted that he would return to the Senate, where he was third among Republicans in seniority. Although urged to resign in 1970 by South Dakota Republicans, he refused.

Gov. Farris, a Republican, wanted to appoint a successor before Gov. Farris left office to be followed by a Democrat, Richard F. Kneip.

In February, in an unprecedented move, Senate Republicans voted to strip Sen. Mundt of his position on three key Senate committees: Appropriations, Foreign Relations and Government Operations.

Sen. Mundt was not a candidate for re-election this year and his seat was won by Rep. James Abourezk, a Democrat who defeated Republican Robert W. Hirsch.

Sen. Mundt is attended around-the-clock by nurses. He works out in the Senate gym and undergoes many hours of speech therapy.

Sen. Mundt was acting chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities during his 1948 hearing on the Alger Hiss case. Mr. Nixon, who was then a congressman from California and a member of the committee, rode the case to national fame.

Hiss was a former State Department official who was convicted of perjury for swearing under oath that he did not pass secret information to Communist agents.

Mr. Nixon and Sen. Mundt did most of the congressional investigation work in the case. Sen. Mundt, however, let most of the attention center on the young Nixon.

Queen Elizabeth Stresses Ties to Commonwealth
LONDON, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Queen Elizabeth said in her annual Christmas message today that Britain's ties with Commonwealth members will not be lost when it enters the European Common Market on Jan. 1.

"The new links cannot alter our historical and personal attachments with commonwealth members," she said. "Old friends will not be lost—Britain will take her Commonwealth links into Europe with her."

The queen said that Britain and the other Commonwealth countries see in the community a new opportunity for the future.

"They believe that the things they have in common are more important than the things which divide them, and that if they work together, not only they but the whole world will benefit."

She continued: "We are trying to create a wider family of nations and it is particularly at Christmas that this family should feel closest together."

Address by Queen Juliana
THE HAGUE, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Queen Juliana, in her traditional radio address to the nation, today said indifference and crude self-interest "has resulted to our planet being abused and polluted."

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U.S. Scientist Downgrades Kelp as Food Says Algae From Sea Are Not a Panacea

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25 (AP)—Although it improves the head on a modern glass of beer, seaweed will not save the world from hunger in the future, says a biologist who tends California's offshore kelp beds.

"It doesn't look like algae is going to be a significant source of nutrition," said Dr. Wheeler North of the California Institute of Technology.

Asked in an interview about the popular notion that future generations will eat seaweed for breakfast, lunch and dinner, Dr. North said: "I think the excitement was a little premature."

Kelp, the only variety of seaweed harvested in great quantity by Americans, contains some essential minerals, he said. But it is low in protein and the carbohydrates are generally indigestible by human beings.

Japanese Taste
Although the Japanese cultivate and consume a great deal of algae, he said, this is more for cultural reasons—how they like to taste—than nutritional factors.

However, the seaweed industry continues to be important and last year more than 150,000 tons were harvested off California. About 90 percent of the nation's crop comes from the California coast.

From the processed kelp comes algin, a substance widely used to stabilize liquid mixtures. Brewers add it to beer to reduce the head. Ice cream and salad dressing, as well as paint and rubber, are manufactured with the use of algin.

Algin also is used in the processing of paper and certain textiles and is an important component of dental impression compounds.

The enthusiasm of a few years ago about the potential of algae as food resulted partly from "quintessential" efforts—scientists to obtain more money for marine research, Dr. North claimed.

"We've suffered from that," he said. "People sat down and took a good hard look at algae and began to realize it wasn't going to compete with large terrestrial sources of food."

He said the public are a little disillusioned.

Because the kelp beds provide a habitat and source of food for many kinds of fish and shellfish, marine biologists as well as fishing interests are concerned about their preservation.

Dr. North has spent the last 15 years studying and restoring the California kelp beds.

Curfew Lifted In Philippines For Christmas
MANILA, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Hundreds of thousands of Filipinos crowded Manila's streets until dawn today to enjoy the first curfew-free night since martial law was imposed in September.

Traditionally, Filipino families flock to midnight mass and then slay their home to a sumptuous meal. However, thousands stayed in the streets until sunrise after President Ferdinand Marcos's announcement yesterday that there would be no curfew from midnight to 4 a.m.

More than 200 persons detained under martial-law regulations were released last night, military authorities said today.

A group of 212 detainees, including four members of Congress, three mayors and a police captain, were released, military spokesman said.

The government now has released 2,122 of 3,281 persons taken into custody since martial law was imposed.

Norway Plane Toll Is 40
OSLO, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—A woman survivor from the plane crash near here on Saturday died from her injuries today, bringing the death toll to 40, a hospital spokesman said.

U.S. Army's 1972 Christmas Motto: Always Look a Gift in the Mouth
NUREMBERG, Dec. 25 (UPI)—Once, this would have been a proper Christmas tale about the spirit of giving. But this is 1972.

A few days ago, a U.S. Army spokesman said, a German whose identity may never be known tossed a package wrapped in brown paper over a brick wall surrounding a barracks.

His force, as the package, the size of two shoe boxes, thumped into a car wash rack. It could be a bomb, they thought. It could be drugs. It could be poison.

A military policeman carried the box to an open area and cautiously unwrapped it. Nothing happened.

Army intelligence men rummaged through the contents. No drugs.

Laboratory experts applied their tests. No poison.

The contents, the Army concluded, were just what they seemed to be—German Christmas cookies, coffee cake, orange drink mix and other sweets, all padded with a pillow. They were destroyed, the Army said.

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Eroding the First Amendment

It would be comforting to be able to believe that all is truly well that ends well, but unfortunately, that is not always the case. This lesson was brought forcefully home the other day by the resolution of the dispute between the Los Angeles Times and Judge John J. Sirica in the preliminary trial of the Watergate burglary trial. Although the Times bureau chief didn't have to spend Christmas in jail, Judge Sirica's orders before the issue was resolved gave dark intimations of the mischief wrought by the Supreme Court's decision in the Earl Caldwell case last term.

First, it will be useful to run lightly over the circumstances of the Times' problems with Judge Sirica. Two of the newspaper's reporters had obtained an interview with Alfred C. Baldwin 3d, a prospective government witness in the burglary trial, with an understanding that they would make no disclosures other than those approved by Mr. Baldwin. After conducting the interview and permitting him to review the story, the paper printed it.

Subsequently, lawyers for the defendants asked Judge Sirica to subpoena the tapes and other material from the interview in hopes they would contain material which could be used to discredit Mr. Baldwin's testimony at the trial. The judge issued the subpoena although the Times had argued that its confidential agreement with Mr. Baldwin was protected by the First Amendment guarantee of press freedom. When the Times refused to honor the subpoena, its Washington bureau chief was immediately jailed for contempt of court. He was subsequently released pending appeal. Then, pursuant to a suggestion by a Court of Appeals judge, Mr. Baldwin agreed to release the Times from its pledge and the materials were turned over to Judge Sirica. The contempt proceedings then became moot.

After it was all over, Ronald Ostrow, one of the Times' reporters said, "I don't think it's any bell ringing day for the First Amendment."

We think Ostrow is just right. Judge Sirica's orders are troubling from a number of points of view. First of all, in overriding the Times' First Amendment arguments, the judge relied on the Caldwell decision. In Caldwell, the Supreme Court leaned heavily on the fact that the government was seeking information about alleged criminal conduct. In the Times episode there was no search by public authorities for evidence of criminal activity; rather, what was involved was a defense counsel's preparation to discredit a government witness. Despite the great differences in the two cases and despite the Supreme Court's comforting language in Caldwell to the effect that the courts would not fail to protect the rights of the news media when appropriate, Judge Sirica seemed to have little trouble in sweeping past the First Amendment and summarily dispatching a newsman to a jail cell. The Caldwell effect, if you will, had taken hold, at least in Judge Sirica's courtroom, and had severely lessened the force of the First Amendment.

We recognize that the defendant's motion to obtain information required the judge to balance First Amendment freedoms against fairness required for the defendants by the Sixth Amendment. One way of approaching that delicate balance is to consider what the defense would have lost if the judge had ruled against it and what the public lost by the enshrinement of Judge Sirica's ruling. At the trial, the defense will have the opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Baldwin and, even without the benefit of the subpoenaed material, it will have the first person story he gave to the Times to set against the testimony he gives. It will also have the information the defendants themselves have about their own activities and about Mr. Baldwin and it will have the fruits of whatever investigations the defense has conducted. Whatever the Times materials would add in these circumstances would seem to us to be marginal.

On the other hand, Judge Sirica's ruling, going far beyond Caldwell, promises great losses to the public's right to information. Few have put it more succinctly than James C. Hagerty, press secretary to President Eisenhower, who said, in an affidavit filed in support of the Times reporters, that confidential agreements are "crucial to the newsgathering function of the media in the United States." If the people generally draw the conclusion from Judge Sirica's actions that any party to a litigation—or even just a party to a criminal proceeding—has a license to rummage through a reporter's notes, the cost to the public will, as was said after the Caldwell decision, be "the stories that will never be written about the hopes and plans of political dissenters, the corruption and political deals made inside the government and the activities of organized crime." And that is a high cost indeed—one which in our view outweighs the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights in this case.

One other observation may sharpen the focus just a bit more. Under federal statute, a defendant has a right to review a statement or report made by a government witness which is in the government's possession, but only after that witness has testified. If that standard is fair for a defendant when the document is in government hands, it would seem to be fair—even absent any First Amendment considerations—when the document or tape is in a reporter's hands. But, when First Amendment considerations and the federal statutory standard form the background for Judge Sirica's summary jailing of a newsman weeks before the beginning of the trial, neither an enterprising newsman nor an informed member of the public can avoid feeling chilled. If judges conclude, as Judge Sirica apparently did, that the Caldwell decision gives them the keys to a newsman's files in situations not even remotely similar to Caldwell, then the First Amendment is in real trouble and so are all Americans.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tragedy in Managua

One of the major natural disasters of modern times has devastated Managua, Nicaragua. In the wake of last weekend's earthquakes, much of the city is in ruins, while thousands have been killed and other thousands are injured. Fire and the lack of safe drinking water have added to the travail of the survivors who have now been ordered to evacuate the city for fear of further convulsions of the ground on which the city is built. Extensive aid from abroad is being rushed to help the victims, and even old political grudges are being forgotten in this essential humanitarian effort.

There must be older inhabitants of Managua for whom last weekend's death and destruction seemed like the replay of an old movie on television. At 10:10 a.m. of March 31, 1931, an earthquake lasting six seconds devastated the Managua that existed then. An American pilot's eyewitness description of the scene that day more than forty years ago sounds quite contemporary today: "The entire town of Managua is in ruins. There is not a building left standing. Hundreds of bodies are entombed in the ruins . . . Fire

is raging among the wreckage." Moreover, existing records show that major tremors took place in the same area in the 19th century long before 1931. And in 1901 this country decided that the earthquake danger in Nicaragua made it wiser to build a canal in Panama.

Against this background the question inevitably arises why Managua was rebuilt and greatly expanded on the same location in the years after 1931. But of course the same question has to be asked of people who live in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Tokyo and many other great cities where similar danger signals abound. Millions in these areas trust every day that the next great quake will not come in their lifetimes. But every now and then, as in Managua last weekend, the quake does come and exacts a high price for earlier complacency. Such recurrent tragedies can only be avoided if the lessons of history and of science are taken seriously rather than ignored in the planning of cities and the building of homes and factories.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Policy in Vietnam

American imperialism has never wanted peace. Dr. Kissinger's circus is over. Finished also the "optimistic" smiles, the knowing winks of an eye to journalists, the smug declarations, the "confidential" announcements—

"Peace is at hand" . . . "within a few hours"—no sooner reported than commented, blown up out of all proportion by the press and radio. Nixon won't play anymore. He is back on his criminal march on the path of war, from which he never really wandered.

—From [the Maoist] *Humanité Rouge* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 26, 1897
CHICAGO—The famous Chicago Coliseum, the largest building in the world, in which the Manufacturers' Exhibition was being held, has been destroyed by fire. The visitors to the Coliseum had just left when the fire broke out, but 300 exhibitors and employees remained in the building. Of these, nine perished and forty were injured. The loss is estimated at \$700,000. The fire is believed to have been due to the crossing of electric light wires.

Fifty Years Ago

December 26, 1922
PARIS—Although the French government has postponed the official ceremonies in commemoration of the Pasteur centenary until next year, the centenary of the illustrious French scientist will be honored tomorrow evening at 8:30 by a great demonstration at the Sorbonne organized by the French Students' Association. Delegations of students from all the French Universities will be present, as well as from many foreign universities as well.



"I knew There'd Be a Catch in it When They Said the Meek Would Inherit the Earth"

Prague's Search for Greater Support

By John Goshko

PRAGUE—In a bid to close the books on the recent and bitter past, Czechoslovakia's Communist leadership is trying to win a greater measure of support both at home and abroad.

This is the impression created by the recent speeches and statements of those who came to power here after the 1968 Soviet invasion that deposed the liberal regime of Alexander Dubcek.

Within recent weeks, the present regime, led by Communist party chief Gustav Husak, has started to look outward in an effort to ease Czechoslovakia's four-year isolation from the West. In particular, it has made bold new overtures to improve relations with the United States and West Germany—moves aimed both at obtaining Western trade and technology and legitimizing the post-Dubcek leadership.

At the same time, the regime has launched a drive to overcome the political apathy of this country's 14 million inhabitants and gain public support for its policies. In this area, however, continued ideological differences within the leadership appear to have made the campaign more hesitant and uncertain than is the case in the foreign-policy field.

Remarkable Shifts

These shifts are especially remarkable because the regime previously had been totally preoccupied with reimposing a degree of Communist orthodoxy acceptable to the Soviet Union. Top priority had been given to purging the party, the government, industry and the arts of the last remnants of support for Dubcek's attempt to "humanize" Czechoslovak Communism.

Husak and his colleagues apparently feel that this process of "normalization" is completed. The most persistently stubborn of the 1968 liberals have finally been pressured into silence or exile, and the Czechoslovak people have clearly become resigned to the permanence of the new regime. But, with its authority established, the leadership obviously wants something more. At home, it wants to change the public's attitudes from apathetic resignation to approval. Abroad, it wants to shed the image of being dominated by Moscow and gain greater international respectability.

Its pursuit of these goals has been most obvious in foreign relations. For one thing, Czechoslovakia clearly wants to get into the mainstream of European détente and follow its Warsaw Pact partners in establishing a new relationship with West Germany.

However, to win a treaty with Bonn will mean giving up demands on West Germany that successive Czechoslovak governments have clung to with emotional stubbornness throughout the postwar period. Husak and others still insist in their public utterances that these demands remain sacrosanct, but it now seems obvious that they are ready to retreat.

In private, ranking officials here hint that they now are ready to bow to the West German position, provided that Bonn eases the way with some face-saving concessions. If that is done, the Czechoslovakians say, the long-sought treaty with West Germany could be wrapped up during the first months of 1973.

Unabashed Wooing

Even more obvious has been the regime's unabashed wooing of the United States. It has lost no

opportunity to signal a new willingness to settle U.S. financial claims against Czechoslovakia in exchange for most-favored-nation trade status.

This was made clear three weeks ago when a group of U.S. senators visited Prague and, to the accompaniment of heavy publicity in the local press, were cordially received by Husak and every other ranking figure in the party and government.

Then, last week, Premier Lubomir Strougal, who ranks just behind Husak, took the unprecedented step of giving The Washington Post the first interview by a Czechoslovak leader since 1968. In the interview, he missed no opportunity to make clear Prague's desire for better relations with Washington and its willingness to be "realistic" in seeking this improvement.

But while the regime's foreign initiatives appear to be going well, it has been having difficulties with its campaign to make itself more popular at home. This is so despite the fact that Husak's pursuit of "normalization" has been relatively free of terror and strong-arm tactics.

Within the present context of Czechoslovak politics, he and Strougal have emerged as relative moderates. They believe that Czechoslovakia's destiny is inseparably linked to the Soviet Union, but they are trying to induce people to accept this fact through persuasion rather than force.

To be sure, any hint of dissidence is met with a no-nonsense crackdown. But, in the main, they have preferred the carrot to the stick, treating those 1968 liberals who stay in line with leniency and catering to the general public with an abundance of consumer goods at prices kept low by government decree.

But these tactics have not made the regime loved by a people that still remembers the brutal reform spirit of 1968. Instead, people have accepted the regime's attempts to enable them to live and

eat well as a way of forgetting their problems. But they remain totally apathetic toward the government, the party and politics in general.

This is a source of concern to the regime, for two reasons. In the first place, continued widespread apathy threatens governmental efforts to make economic progress.

Given the handicaps of long-term production commitments to the Soviet Union and the need to devote to orthodox Marxist theories, there can be no significant economic movement without a people motivated to hard work and sacrifice. As Strougal told the Communist party plenum last week: "Everybody should realize that further growth, in living standards depends primarily on higher effectiveness in the economy."

In addition, the regime frankly fears that apathy will make the people susceptible to ideological diversion from the West. Such a threat could become imminent next year if the projected European security conference obliges the Communist countries to accept some of the "freer movement" of people, ideas and information being sought by the West as the price for the political status quo that Moscow wants.

But, in the face of these problems, the regime does not have any clearly defined program for inspiring a dialogue with the citizenry and making it responsive to the ideological demands of the system.

There is talk of launching a vast ideological education program aimed at demonstrating that the Communist system can compete with capitalism and offer its people a life that is both spiritually and materially rich.

Impression of Rifts

And there lately have been some tentative attempts to put a more human face on the regime. Recently, for example, one newspaper ran a lengthy Western-style article on Strougal that departed from the anonymity usual

ly surrounding the private lives of Communist bloc leaders and portrayed him as a dedicated family man and enthusiastic hobbyist.

But the lack of any real follow-through has given the impression that the leadership is divided and confused over how it should proceed. Inevitably, this also has caused speculation about the possibility of new ideological divisions between the Husak and Strougal-led moderates and the hardliners within the regime.

In this connection, the talk invariably comes around to the role of Vasil Bilak, who stands second to Husak in the Communist party hierarchy and who is regarded as a "thorough" in his ideological thinking to the Stalinist style of Communism. Bilak dominated Czechoslovakia before Dubcek.

Political observers are forever speculating about whether Bilak eventually will "trip" Husak as the top man here. While the present indications are that Husak retains the support of Moscow and is, therefore, secure, Bilak does speak for influential forces within the party.

In the foreign policy sphere, these hardline elements are understood to favor the idea of better relations with the West—a belief underscored by the fact that Bilak was among the party officials to receive the American senators.

Many sources here also think that Bilak and his faction remain unconvinced of the need to carry favor with the public. In fact, they are described as regarding such moves as a potentially dangerous precedent that could result in a loosening of the reins and a relapse toward liberalism. Whatever the reason, it is clear that the regime is not having much luck in carrying out a program capable of attracting widespread support. As long as the dominant mood here remains one of apathy and resentment, the regime will continue to have good reason for worrying about the potential consequences of this political aimlessness.

President Nixon's Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has accomplished the well-known feat of assembling for his second administration a cast of characters duller than those who peopled his first administration. In the process good men have been dumped in unseemly ways, and a mood of personal sympathy is in order.

Still, the reshuffle cannot fairly be measured only on the scale of individual abilities. It has to be gauged against a long background of moves to reform the cabinet.

Beyond these moves for reform lies the colonization of the cabinet by private interest groups in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In that spirit the Agriculture Department was set up as the vehicle in government for the farm interests. Interior carried the ball in Washington for the raw material producers. Labor was supposed to be spokesman in government for the trade unions,

and Commerce, the mouthpiece of the business community.

For at least fifty years, however, it has been apparent that government by the play of adversary proceeding between conflicting groups was bad government. For one thing, it took a toll on the time and attention of the President.

Because they were cabinet officers, the heads of the departments of Commerce or Labor or Agriculture or Interior, however parochial their concerns, were always deemed worthy of commanding the attention of the President. In practice, the weaker the cabinet member the stronger the felt obligation to satisfy the constituency by making noises at the White House.

It was to try to prevent such a waste of government energy that President Lyndon Johnson and President Nixon both launched efforts to win congressional authority for mergers of the colonial departments. But these efforts encountered the vested interests of the congressional committees in the colonial departments.

To make matters worse, trouble had developed in newer departments created after the abandonment of the colonialization theory. Since World War II it has been recognized that such serious federal business—national security, for instance, or urban affairs—cuts across different interest groups. The practice has been to create new cabinet departments out of what used to be bits and pieces of narrow agencies.

In that spirit the Defense Department was established, and the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, and Transportation. But these vast agglomerations have turned out to be exceedingly difficult to man-

age along the lines of presidential policy.

In his reshuffle, Mr. Nixon has tried to solve by personnel selection the administrative problems of both the colonial and conglomerated departments. To head the most colonized of the departments, Mr. Nixon has now named men so tied in with special interests that nobody will have to take them seriously in the formulation of general policy. That is the meaning of sending Peter Brennan, of the New York Building Trades Union, to the Labor Department, and Frederick Dent, the son of a South Carolina textile family, to the Commerce Department.

To head the most conglomerated department, Mr. Nixon has named men with managerial, as distinct from political, skills. Elliot Richardson at Defense, James T. Lynn at HUD, Casper Weinberger at HEW, and Claude S. Rumsfeld at Transportation, will probably seek out for more efficient management of the conglomerates than their predecessors.

As a further guarantee of closer integration to White House pur-

Good Will To Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The only blessing we can really hope for on Christmas is self-perception. Miracles are not to be expected: only the chance of seizing on the symbol of Christmas to look within and see who we are. That was what the spirits did for Scrooge in one night.

On this Christmas, Americans inescapably think of Vietnam. We do, at least, if we have the courage to look into ourselves and not avert our eyes from what we see.

I think of a 10-year-old boy I saw in Haiphong last May 17. His name was Hoang Dinh Phong. Early one morning some weeks earlier, American planes had bombed the workers' housing block where his family lived. His father and one brother were killed. He was badly wounded in the skull, when I saw Hoang Dinh Phong, he was lying unconscious in a hospital bed, the top of his head covered with a bandage and a striped cloth. His 16-year-old brother, Hoang Dinh Nam, stood at the foot of the bed twisting a blue peaked cap in his hand.

The little boy had had two operations, in a hospital that had itself been bombed on April 16. I asked the director of the hospital, Dr. Nguyen Duc Luang, whether the boy would live.

"Today he is better," Dr. Luang said.

Human torment, mutilation and death are easier to understand singly than in the mass. Germans during the war knew nothing about the concentration camps were moved by Anne Frank. Some day, in the same way, Americans will read about Hoang Dinh Phong or others like him and wonder how they can ever make up for the horrors these country committed. It is a Christmas of horrors. The Red River Delta of North Vietnam is one of the most populous areas on earth. On any road there is an endless stream of peasants bicycling along or walking with baskets balanced on poles over their shoulders.

For the last week, the week before Christmas, 1972, American planes have been pounding the villages and towns of the Red River Delta day and night. Their mission, in the words of the leading French newspaper, *Le Monde*, is "terror . . . blind murders . . . localized exterminations." The London Daily Mirror calls it a policy of "massive fear." Americans have been punishing themselves as the good neighbors of the world, innocent and helpful. How terrible it is to realize this Christmas that in the eyes of most of the world the Christian peace offered by the United States is the peace of the inquisition: conformity or tormented death.

That is what Americans will see this Christmas. For some, the redeemed Scrooge, they look honestly into themselves. Many millions of Americans do understand and are tortured by their apparent inability to stop their government's madness. But it hardly needs to be said that those who need salvation the most, the men who hold power, will not listen to the spirits in the night. They will continue to be recon-structed men without humanity. They talk about football while arranging to impose on little countries that thwart them the punishment of mass death. They cover terror by lies and evasions.

In the sentimental myth, Christmas is a time of forgiveness. But only saints can forgive mass murder. For some Americans, for many, it is sick in the throat, this Christmas to say, "God bless us every one."

44-10175-50

U.S. Economic Analysis

Economy Booms,
Problems Lurk

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON (WP)—The U.S. economy is winding up the year with a great burst of strength. Preliminary estimates of the fourth quarter gain, circulating privately in government circles, indicate that the gross national product (GNP) swelled by a rate of about \$30 billion.

More than that, it would appear that the real growth rate for the quarter was probably 8 percent or better (compared with 6.5 percent in the third quarter). On the other hand, the measure of inflation in the overall economy (GNP deflator) may have deteriorated moderately to over 3 percent (compared to 2.4 percent in the third quarter).

Almost all forecasters, regardless of political bent or instinct, are agreed that the nation is in a solid upward phase of the business cycle that should last for almost all of 1973.

Former Assistant Treasury Secretary Murray L. Weidenbaum notes that "it is hard to envision any likely combination of economic policy goals by mortal man that will upset this happy condition in 1973, but judgments from past experience, that possibility cannot be entirely ruled out."

Pressing Policy Questions
Despite the happy outlook for 1973, mitigated by unemployment levels that are still low, high for blacks and young persons, there are pressing questions of economic policy that the administration is now trying to answer.

Under the leadership of the new economic czar, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz.

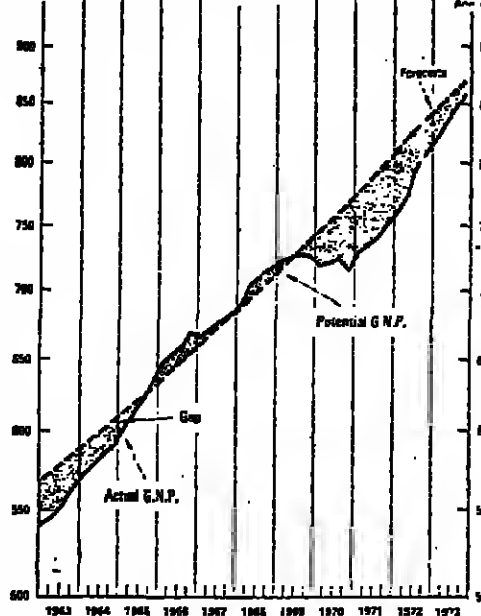
Perhaps the most important problem has been settled in broad terms—the matter of wage and price controls. President Nixon has now decided to continue mandatory controls for some period past April 30, but the framework and the duration have not been determined. At a press conference Thursday, Mr. Shultz hinted that the new Phase 3 will enforce tough rules. "The price situation is not yet satisfactory, and we'll have to keep the pressure on," Mr. Shultz said.

The administration's determination to hold the line against inflation, as best it can, comes at a time when businessmen find the Price Commission's profit-margin limitation increasingly irritating. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see this method of price control abandoned—and with it the departure of Price Commission Chairman C. Jackson Grayson Jr., a strong advocate of the profit-margin rule.

A closely related issue involves fiscal policy, and here—although the budget deficit operation clearly ought to be assigned some of the credit for the boom in GNP, production, and profits—the administration is completely sold on a budget cutting operation that will hold the fiscal 1973 outgo to \$250 billion, and the fiscal 1974 expenditure total to \$270 billion. That is what a former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, Arthur M. Okun, calls "fiscal discipline."

The danger in Mr. Nixon's commitment to a

ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL G.N.P.



fixed total in spending is that some good programs will have to be scrapped.

For example, the administration is about ready to ditch its own plan to recommend an expenditure of \$500 million for adjustment assistance to industries and workers suffering hardship as a consequence of heavy imports.

Money Cols Threaten Program
Such a liberalized program has been strongly recommended by free-traders, unions and others concerned with attempting to negate the protectionist impetus in Congress. It seems a small price to pay to tide over temporarily those companies, employees and communities who through no fault of their own are overwhelmed by imports.

It is the intelligent way to try to handle the problem—in contrast to mandatory and rigid quotas that would limit or shut off the entry of foreign goods.

Essentially, that was said to be the administration's own position. But the liberalized adjustment assistance program is threatened by the money-saving operation at the Budget Bureau.

The administration is also required, by its own promised timetable, to make recommendations on tax reform for the new session of Congress. There seems little disposition to push for plugging the major tax loopholes mentioned by liberal Democrats.

Raise Tax on Overseas Units
But it is possible, in an effort to hold off trade

quota, and to entice the AFT-CIO's George Meany and his supporters back into the wage-price structure, that the administration may back a program for heavier taxation of U.S. companies' subsidiaries overseas.

Such a bid for labor would not be welcomed by business. The antidote for that might be a fluctuating investment tax credit, as suggested by Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns, ranging from zero to 10 or 15 percent. A reduced tax credit would not hurt in boom times; but it could provide a big thrust in slack periods.

Taxes in U.S.
Small in Ratio
To Its GNPOECD Compares
National Levies

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25 (NYT)—Total government tax collections in the United States are a smaller proportion of the gross national product than in any other industrial country except Japan and Switzerland, new international comparisons have revealed.

However, the United States ranks near the top in the proportion of income taxes in total tax collections. Other countries rely more heavily on sales and value-added taxes, which are similar to sales taxes.

The new figures, published by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, cover tax collections at all levels of government.

Sweden Tops List
The latest figures, termed by the OECD as "more detailed than any hitherto available on an international basis," are based on average tax collections in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970.

They show that taxes collected here amounted to 27.9 percent of the gross national product—the country's total output of goods and services.

The highest tax "burden" was in Sweden, with 43 percent. Japan was lowest among the industrial countries with 19.4 percent, largely because it has a far smaller military establishment than the other countries.

Sweden was the only country with a tax rate of above 40 percent of the GNP. Switzerland's rate was 21.6 percent, while the other European industrial countries ranged from 30.1 percent in Italy to 39.7 percent in the Netherlands.

Individual Taxes
Since the 1968-1970 period the United States has had a reduction to the federal income and corporate profits tax, offset by increases in social security taxes and many state and local taxes.

It is probable that the U.S. tax rate is now a little higher than 27.9 percent, but the nation's ranking probably has not changed much, if at all.

If social security taxes are excluded, the rankings change. The U.S. burden becomes 22.7 percent, which is higher than France, Italy, Switzerland and Japan. Denmark takes the top rank with 35.6 percent.

The share of income taxes in total tax collections in the United States is 48.1 percent—34.4 percent collected from individuals and 13.7 percent from corporations. Only Sweden has a higher proportion of income taxes in total tax collections.

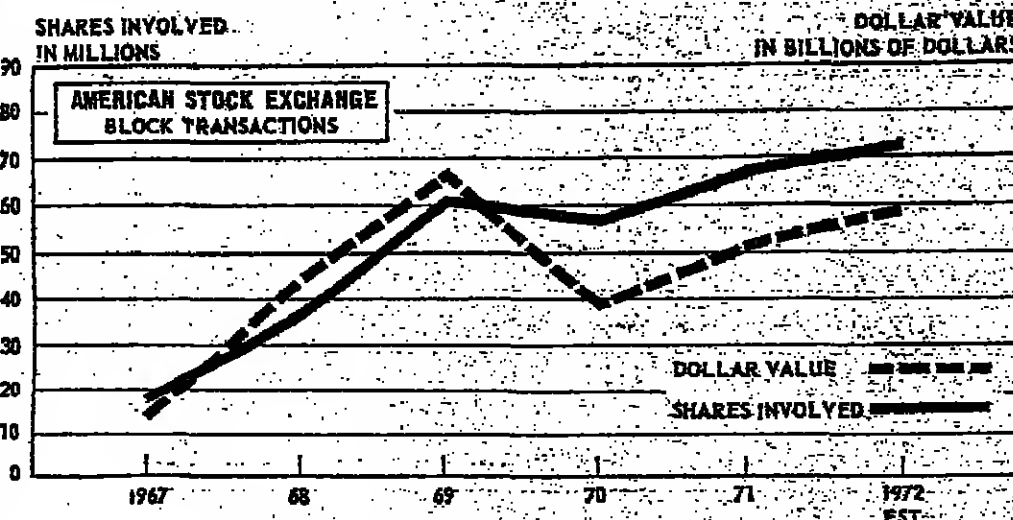
By contrast, the United States ranks at the bottom in the proportion of the total labeled "taxes on goods and services." Sales taxes, excise taxes, value-added taxes and the like. Only 19 percent of total U.S. taxes were in this form, with the top figure being Finland at 42.9 percent.

The marked differences among nations in how they collect their taxes can be shown by a comparison between the United States and France.

In France, 40 percent of total taxes are in the form of social security taxes and only 16 percent in income taxes, though the social security percentage has risen in the United States since the 1968-1970 period used in the figures.

In the United States, 48.1 percent of the total is in income taxes and only 18.6 percent in social security taxes, though the social security percentage has risen in the United States since the 1968-1970 period used in the figures.

Leave Mutual Funds
In May 1971, that changed when the industry reported its first "net redemption." In part, they simply reflected a long-term trend that has seen small-in-



Marketability of Shares Affected

Small Traders Quit Market, Cause Pinch

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Dec. 25 (WP)—Martin Jonas never thought he would become a major problem in Wall Street, but he has. Not because of anything he has done—brokers have even heard of him—but because of what he has not done. He's a problem that is proving expensive to the market—and, possibly, unsolvable.

Martin Jonas is a small investor. And what he has not done is to sell his shares in the past three years. He is a small investor, large and small, he has been turned off by the stock market. As a result, the market is left with a gaping hole that many brokers would not believe could exist.

The problem is liquidity—the ability of the market to trade large amounts of securities quickly and at prices determined by the competing bids and offers of many buyers and sellers. What is more, the defection of individual investors has tended to make the market's adjustment to other changes more difficult. For example, brokers have been forced to abandon the old fixed commission rate structure on very large trades. As a result, income from large business has fallen sharply, and the brokers do not have as much revenue from individuals to fall back on.

Individuals Disenchanted
Some authorities dispute the claim that individual investors have left the market. Paul Klotz, chairman of the American Stock Exchange, notes that the trading on the Amex is still largely from the "individuals." Figures on that exchange indicate institutions account for about 30 percent of all trading. And figures compiled by the New York Stock Exchange show that individuals accounted for 52 percent of the value of stocks traded in all markets in 1971.

Most other measures, though, studies by the NYSE, mutual fund sales and redemptions and others—as well as mail received by regulatory authorities and congressmen, indicate that individual investors have indeed become disenchanted with the market.

Rep. John Moss, D. Cal., chairman of the securities subcommittee, which recently completed a two-year study of the industry, says: "My letters reflect the feelings of investors that the brokers don't really want them. They feel they're paying excessive commissions. Their confidence is wiped out as a result of heavy losses from 1968 to 1971. The conviction is developing in the minds of small investors that the industry isn't competent to handle their business."

The disaffection does not end with the brokers. For more than 30 years, the country's mutual funds always attracted more money from investors than they paid out to those redeeming their shares, generating a steady stream of new capital for the market.

Leave Mutual Funds
In May 1971, that changed when the industry reported its first "net redemption." In part, they simply reflected a long-term trend that has seen small-in-

vestor money channeled into pension and profit-sharing funds, life insurance and savings. That, too, there was a disenchantment with the funds, which sold themselves through the 1960s on lofty promises of capital gains, but were unable to fulfill them in the dull stock market that followed. Finally, many shareholders had reached the point in life for which they had been investing in the first place—retirement, college for the children and so on—and simply cashed in their chips.

In the first 11 months of this year, the fund industry paid out \$1.5 billion more than it took in. In the 18 months since the redemptions surfaced, \$1.57 billion has been drained out of the funds (which still have record assets—\$99.9 billion, thanks in part to the recent run-up in the market).

In order to redeem the shares, of course, the funds have had to sell stock in the market, reversing their former position as a purveyor of stock prices.

The decline in individual investing—directly and through mutual funds—has come at a particularly inopportune time for Wall Street, for as the individual business dwindles, institutions such as insurance companies and bank trusts are growing rapidly.

Institutional Trading Soars
In 1971, four major types of institutions—pension funds, mutual funds, life and non-life insurance companies—bought and sold \$92.3 billion worth of stock on the NYSE, a 34 percent increase over 1970 and 16 percent higher than the previous record set in 1969.

As recently as 1961, institutions accounted for only a third of the public-generated volume on the exchange. When large blocks of stock—the hallmark of institutional investing—reached the floor, they were easily absorbed by the millions of individual investors flooding the exchange.

From its beginning, the NYSE has depended on that torrent of individual orders, coming as they do in all sizes and shapes, some to invest and others to speculate, but all the "grease" that kept the trading mechanism operating.

Trade in Herds
Now, however, the mix of orders has changed sharply. More than 70 percent of the public trading on the NYSE is done by institutions. Operated by professional managers who draw for the most part on the same pool of research, the institutions tend to run in herds, buying and selling the same stocks at the same time. As the institutions have grown, the weight of their large-block trading has pressed more heavily on the market mechanism.

In 1970, trades involving 10,000 shares or more accounted for 12 percent of all the volume on the NYSE. In 1971 it was 18.5 percent, a rise of 27 percent.

Exchange specialists, who are charged with supervising the auction trading and maintaining "fair and orderly markets," have become increasingly unable to handle the block business without the "cushion" of individual orders to support them. "They can't lay it off on the spokers any

Greeks Fight
Inflation With
New ControlsCost of Living Index
Up 5 Percent This Year

ATHENS, Dec. 25 (NYT)—To curb inflation, the military-backed Greek government yesterday imposed a major credit squeeze on the economy coupled with tighter wage and price controls.

The new economic measures were combined with strict policing of the small Athens stock exchange, where a growing demand for securities had triggered a speculative boom that trebled the price of bank shares in 1972.

The regime's strong measures were announced after a daylong cabinet meeting by Deputy Premier Nikolaos Makris, the 53-year-old former colonel, who ranks third in the regime's hierarchy, was flanked by six other cabinet members when he addressed the press in the Senate Hall in downtown Athens.

The measures followed a sudden increase by 5 percent of the official cost-of-living index in 1972 and the emergence of a black market for food items whenever the authorities tightened price controls.

Mr. Makris said the government is freezing all bank loans for housing, as well as credits to all building companies for six months. There are today nearly 80 billion of housing credits outstanding.

At the same time, the government is drafting legislation to curb speculation on the stock market by disciplining stockbrokers and punishing them for "gaping in practices" that would be deemed offenses under the new law. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Makris said the regime's objective was an 8 percent growth rate for 1973, combined with a 4 percent increase held down to 4 percent. He said, "If these measures are not effective, we are ready and determined to take even more drastic action."

He said the cabinet decided today to impose stricter price controls while pegging all wage increases to productivity.

Mr. Makris said any attempt by local producers to raise prices by withholding their products would be confronted by the government, with imports from abroad.

He added that the government's investment program spending for 1973, budgeted at \$9.17 billion, will be slowed down to diminish liquidity.

Stock Market Rush
The deputy premier's announcement focused on strong measures to end the price-spiral rush in the Athens stock market. He said, "Rage at the stock market had reached flood proportions because the latter could not match the massive demand for securities."

Sales in the Athens securities market had shot up from \$60 million in 1971 to over \$200 million in the first 11 months of 1972.

Besides offering inducements to firms to register in the stock exchange, the regime was ordering all commercial banks to liquidate 45 percent of their portfolios of securities within a year. At least one government-controlled public utility, the Greek telecommunications organization, will go partly public, while the government's own securities portfolio would be used for regulatory interventions in the market.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Dec. 23, 1972

The net asset values appearing below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the NYT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (i)—irregularly.

(d) A.I.T. Growth Fund.....	\$730.08	(w) International Fund.....	\$124.40
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fund.....	\$10.17	(w) Int'l Priv. Inv. Fund.....	Can.\$5.12
(d) Am. Mutual Fund.....	\$3.20	(w) Int'l Sec. Fund.....	Can.\$5.08
(d) Am. Overseas Fund.....	Can.\$1.80	(w) Int'l Stock Fund.....	\$19.50
(d) Apollo Fund.....	\$133.43	(w) Int'l Tech. Fund.....	\$19.50
(d) Apollo Fund S.A.....	\$42.81	(w) Japan Sec. Fund.....	\$10.80
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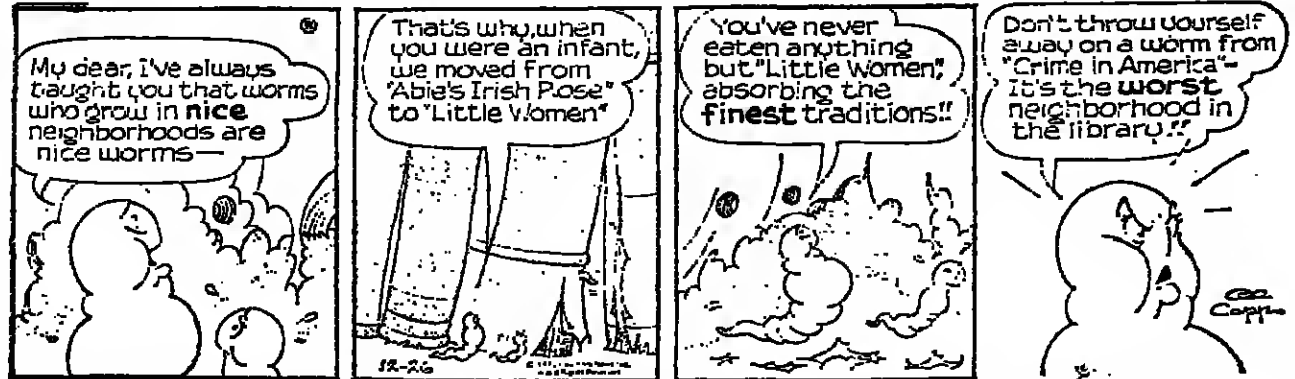
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ARNER



BEETLE BAILEY



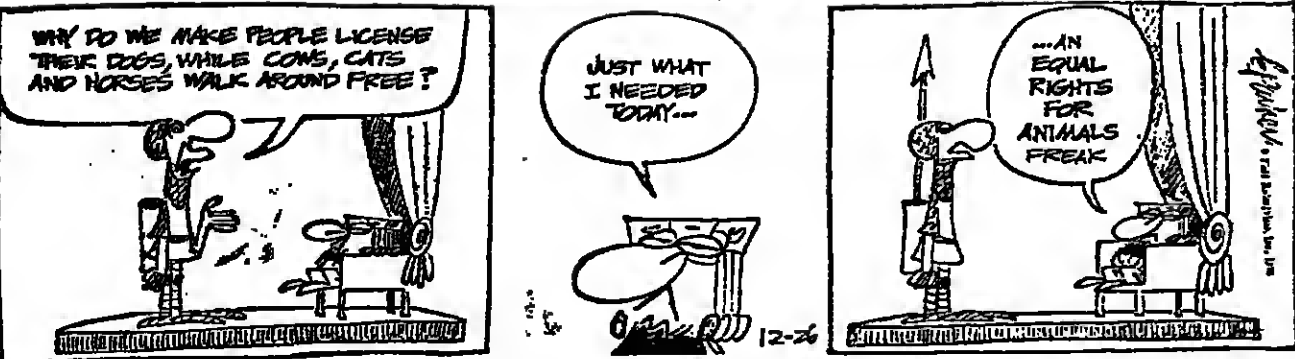
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



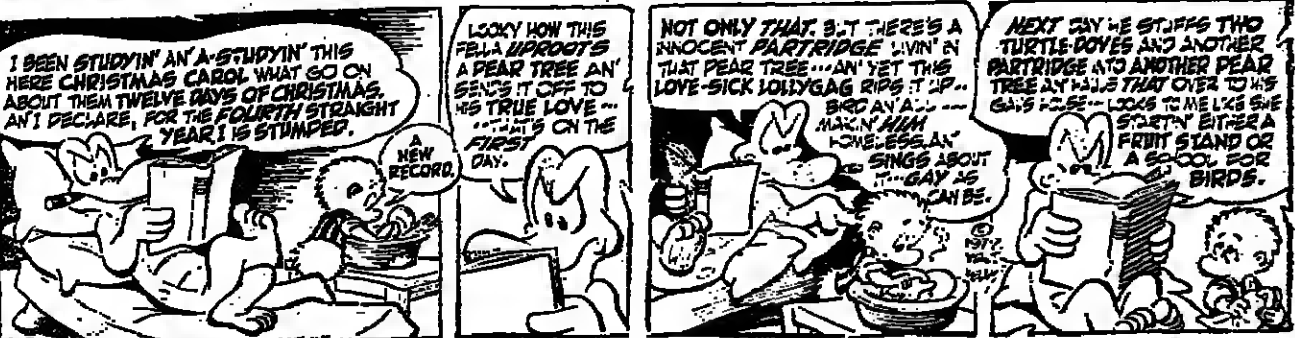
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the potential dummy has bid two suits, the second of them is often the one for the defense to lead. A convincing illustration of this occurred in the diagrammed deal.

South showed slam ambitions by jumping to three diamonds over one heart, and North showed his spades. This showed his distribution, but did not imply additional strength, as it would have done if South had not jumped.

South contented himself with three no-trump at his second turn, fearing a misfit, and North naturally continued toward slam: His bid of four diamonds was well-judged, and South now took off like a rocket, landing in seven diamonds after using two stages of Blackwood. When his partner showed three aces and a king he could count 12 tricks, and knew that the 13th would depend at worst upon a club finesse. In such circumstances the grand slam is eminently biddable.

West rightly decided that a club lead would run too much risk of giving away a vital trick. Against a grand slam, safety is the prime consideration, so he led the spade four. As between spades and hearts, leading his own longer suit and dummy's shorter one seemed slightly less dangerous than the converse plan.

The spade lead turned out to be a killer: It cut a vital line of communication for the declarer. He was able to discard his two small clubs, but he was forced to take the club finesse and go one down.

The full significance of the opening lead was revealed in the replay, where the contract was seven diamonds redoubled and West chose to lead a heart. South won in his hand, entered dummy with a diamond lead to the nine, and ruffed a low heart. Next he led to the diamond ace and ruffed another low heart.

The trumps were drawn and the vital spade entry could be used to reach the dummy. Now the major-suit winners still provided for the small clubs, and the fifth heart was established to take care of the club club. And if the hearts had failed to break the club finesse would still have been available as a last resort.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEXLE

LUFAR

MISTEY

TASTLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE RUNNER SATISFIED HIS THIRST AFTER THIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

BOOKS

REQUIEM FOR A SPANISH VILLAGE
By Barbara Norman, Stein and Day, 192 pp. \$6.95.
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1961, Barbara Norman and her husband bought a house in an obscure agricultural village on the northeast coast of Spain. She was a freelance writer and he was a concert violinist; they could live anywhere they chose, that dream that is reaching almost obsessive proportions in cosmopolitan people. It used to be only the retired who thought of moving to some out-of-the-way village, but today more and more people of all ages are yearning for a "retired" place, some native or foreign retreat where they can put aside the distractions of modernity or technology and turn their attention to themselves.

Miss Norman and her husband bought their house in the town she tentatively dubs, under the name of Las Casas del Torrente. He had to go on a concert tour from time to time, but she thought it would be easier to wait for him in Las Casas than in Paris, where they had lived previously. As she puts it: "We had settled in the village seeking the past with its peace and stability. Here in the remote interior of a country long isolated from the rest of Europe by geography, character, and history, we thought the past would last out our lifetimes."

They were attracted to Las Casas because of the "friendly smiles and candid faces of the villagers" and because they loved the view from every house, a view of steep and stony slopes that yet showed the stubborn signs of man. While an untouched prospect offers nothing but romance, it was the human element that made the landscape warm and endearing. That gave a special charm to every roll and lift of this mountainous northeastern corner of Spain.

The author of "Requiem for a Spanish Village" is a very good writer and she has so much to tell us about Las Casas as she found it and as she left it after several years of living there. She is not a tourist, but a housewife, and she spent a good deal of her time talking to the women in their kitchens and walking with the men to their vineyards. As author of two booklets, she is well qualified to describe the life of the "pure" wine country, chemicals added and the freshly pressed olive oil of Las Casas. She also listened to the dreams of the first girl of the village to leave home for Barcelona in 40 years. She discovered that though water was scarcer than wine, the women were opposed to installing running water because they treasure their get-togethers at the fountain in the square. She neither censures nor approves the local customs, such as the tradition that forbids widows to go out or otherwise distract themselves.

Her favorite informant is "Paco," a "perfect poster peasant" — strong, shrewd and satisfied with his hard but independent life. Then, toward the middle of her 10 years there, the town be-

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15 The Day After Tomorrow	5 20
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17 Open Marriage, O'Neill and	7 40
18 The Day After Tomorrow	8 3
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CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Effect, as lava

2 "An American in..."

3 Bernstein work

4 Dawn in Italy

5 Catkin

6 Reed

7 Reginald

8 Beethoven work

9 Soporific agent

10 Restrained

11 U.S. bridge builder

12 U.N. farm agency

13 Sentimental

14 Journey author

15 Grange or Buttons

16 Nabokov novel

17 Roof part

18 Hindu lawgiver

19 Rotate, as a camera

20 Seasonal

21 Stravinsky piece

22 Particle

23 Italian family

24 Trawl

25 Japanese coin

44 Chesterton's Brown

45 Mongrel

46 Island of romance

47 Sound-producing system

48 Delphic utterances

49 Handel poolside offering

50 Drinks

51 Cordial flavor

52 Turner

53 Retreat

54 Reputations

55 Ages

DOWN

1 Eastern timber trees

2 Excuse

3 Black

4 Schubert fantasia

5 "I Love a..."

6 Elyan words

7 Vintage auto

8 Patent subject

9 U.S. writer

10 Marx

11 Border on

12 Affliction

13 Soothsayer

14 Arabian gulf

15 Words on a timetable

16 Begh

17 Western lake

18 Consequence

19 Brit. fliers

20 Initiative

21 Italian poet

22 Irritate

23 Bon — Peak

24 Proiber

25 Berlioz's "Carnival Overture"

26 Long time

27 Small purse

28 Stage offerings

29 Alack's partner

30 Western capital

31 Sibelius's "of Tuonela"

32 Account

33 Summers in Nancy

34 Fibber

35 Lab vessel

36 High —

37 Merkel

38 Figure of speech

الاصول

Art Buchwald

The Consultant

WASHINGTON—What does a man do when he leaves an administration after serving his President faithfully for four years? He becomes a Washington consultant.

But what does a Washington consultant do?

In order to find out, I went to the office of a former Deputy Under-Secretary of Health, Commerce, Transportation & Meat Inspection. His name is Wendell Waterress and I found him seated in a large leather chair behind a splendid desk.



Buchwald

On the walls were autographed photographs of Waterress with Vice-President Agnew, Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, and the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff. And on his desk facing out was a 11-inch x 20-inch photograph of Waterress with President Richard Nixon. There was a Secret Service man standing between them, and the President and Waterress were looking in opposite directions.

"Mr. Waterress, what do you do as a consultant?"

"Just a minute, please," Waterress said. He pressed a button on his desk. "Miss Coker, if the White House calls, tell them I'm in conference."

Then he turned back to me. "What do I do as a consultant? That's an interesting question."

The phone on Waterress' desk rang and he picked it up. "Hello? Oh, hi there, Mr. Crampton... I'm going to call you today. I checked into your apartment. Yes, apparently the brake fluid lining you manufacture is pollut-

ing the city's reservoir. The environmental people are pretty upset about it, so I thought we'd go around them and put the problem up to Commerce... Commerce is more interested in brake fluid than they are in clean water... It's a little more complicated than that, Mr. Crampton. We have to put pressure on the city to move their reservoir to another place. That requires dealing with Housing and Urban Development... I've got a call in to them now... No, no, I think it looks good. The only hitch is that you people only gave \$50,000 to the Committee to Re-elect the President... You'd be willing to double that? Good, that takes care of that problem... I'll call you back. Right."

Waterress asked, "Now, where were we?"

The phone rang again. Waterress answered it. "Ah, general, thanks for returning my call. Say, I'm calling on a small matter... You know the Air Force contract with Overnair Aircraft Company for the new Rattlesnake Night Fighter? Well, it's turned out to be a fantastic place. There is only one slight hitch at the moment... It won't fly at night... But this can be corrected for as little as \$2 million per plane. Now, don't get angry. We're in this together... I can tell you something off the record, general. The President told me at church services last Sunday that he's counting on the Rattlesnake to be the linchpin of defense for the '70s... Good... Talk it over with your people at the Pentagon and let me know. "Where were we?" Waterress asked.

"What do you do?" I asked. The phone rang again. Waterress picked it up. "Le Blanc... What's that? The FTC has found your carpets are inflammable? We'll have to do something about that... I'll call someone at the White House who will give the FTC a piece of his mind... Don't worry, Le Blanc. We have a warm spot in our hearts for carpet people, and we're not going to let the FTC walk over you... And a happy new year to you... "Now," said Waterress, "You want me to tell you what I do." "Never mind," I said, getting up. "I think I know."

4th-Century Church

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 25 (Reuters).—The remains of a 4th-century church have been discovered below a modern Greek Orthodox church at Beth Sahur, just south of Bethlehem. Finds included mosaic decorations and Greek inscriptions.

Waverley Root

Journalistic Scoops and How They Have Changed

'In an age where individual initiative is being replaced by team efforts and improvisation by organization, journalism could hardly be expected to remain an exception to the rule.'

PARIS (Herald Tribune)—The Pentagon papers case, which by implication reproves The New York Times, The Washington Post, The Boston Globe and sundry other papers which published extracts from them, underlines a certain change in the nature of the journalistic scoop which has occurred since my own early days in journalism. In earlier days a scoop was not simply an exclusive story, achieved by individual initiative—at its most spectacular level by personal doggedness and courage (Vincent Sheean plodding perilously into the Ruff to find and interview Abd-el-Krim) and on less dangerous levels by special knowledge of some subject, or ingenuity, or careful preparation or relations with someone having access to inside information.

In an age where individual initiative is being replaced by team efforts and improvisation by organization, journalism could hardly be expected to remain an exception to the rule. The one-man scoop is dead. The exclusive story is no longer sought out by a single journalist aiming at a precocious goal. It is usually not sought out at all. It is handed on a silver platter to a reporter or a newsman by someone who possesses secret information and wants it to become public and the recipient is as surprised as the eventual reader to find himself suddenly given, out of a clear sky, some unsuspected information—such as the Pentagon papers. The new scoop is sensational, but the old scoop was entertaining. I recall from my own experience examples of all the various species listed above:

• The scoop which results from special knowledge:

In his history of the Fighting French, Jacques Soustelle credits me with having exposed the anti-Gaullist conspiracy in French Guiana, but I deserved no credit for it. It was a news scoop, I had the idea that anything was happening in French Guiana until a Fighting French representative walked into my office and laid his reports on my desk. If Jacques Soustelle had really wanted to cite a scoop which I worked up personally, he could have listed my story on the significance of the American importation into North Africa of Marcel Peyrou to take over the direction of political affairs there, an act equivalent to handing back to the adversary the territory which had just painfully been wrested from him. I learned about it on the morning of Jan. 18, 1953, from a source no more credible than a one-sentence Associated Press dispatch reporting that the United States was shipping Peyrou to take over the direction of political affairs there. The Associated Press had not elaborated on this, and it touched off no sparks elsewhere, for nobody knew who Peyrou was. I in advance sidestepped it, however, who called bewilderedly to Washington "Who is Peyrou?" at the same time that Robert Murphy, the top State Department representative attached to Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters, was himself calling. Also over Gen. Eisenhower's signature which he was empowered to use, that it was imperative to get Peyrou to North Africa as quickly as possible. Nobody knew who Peyrou was. It happened that I did; and by evening I had parlayed the Associated Press's single sentence into a story which took up most of Page 2 in the New York Post and was bannered on the front.

• The scoop which results from ingenuity:

When I was covering the Japanese delegation at the London Naval Conference of 1930 I was regularly baffled by the success of the Associated Press correspondent on the same beat. This

had been disposed to answer, and, contrary to diplomatic habit, to answer truthfully.

• The scoop which results from preparation:

I managed only one scoop myself during the Naval Conference, and that one of very mild proportions; it would not have been a scoop at all if the other boys had been on the ball. The Japanese produced one day what they counted upon to be its big news: They announced that they would propose a limit on the size of submarines. "At what level?" I asked, "600 tons?" which was the displacement at which it was generally agreed that a submarine was still an instrument of coastal defense, above that it counted to be a defensive weapon and became an offensive one. "We were thinking of 2,500 tons," the spokesman answered calmly, and the next day the papers reported that the Japanese had agreed to limit the size and range of submarines by the subtle method of putting forward a figure which no operational underwater vessel in the world had yet attained. There were, in fact, only five subs then in the world, all of them experimental (two American, two British, one French and one Japanese). I had supposed that everybody would have swooped on "Japan's Fighting Ships" for the conference, but apparently they hadn't. I scored a scoop, but by default.

• The scoop which results from personal relations:

Scoops can be dangerous, especially big scoops. The one which in my opinion was the most important I ever had cost me my job. Once again, I did not deserve the credit for it; the personal relationship which produced it was not mine. The news that the Nazis had actually been given to another newspaperman, a friend of mine; for some reason I have forgotten, he was unable to use it. He passed it on to me.

name, I think, was Eubank) in producing an exclusive story almost every day; it was only after the conference was over that he told me how he did it.

He had previously been an Associated Press correspondent in Tokyo, but for enough back so that none of the members of the Japanese delegation knew him, nor, more importantly, that he had a fluent command of Japanese.

He had observed that whenever a thorny question was put at the daily press conference, the Japanese spokesman, prepared for it in advance, sidestepped it, deftly on his own responsibility; but when an innocuous but unexpected query came up, he telephoned to higher authority for an answer. Having higher authority on the line, he would take advantage of the opportunity to inform it about the difficult questions, which often involved a little chastening of considerable frankness, since the Japanese took it for granted that none of the British or American correspondents present at the English-language briefing understood Japanese, a language in those days unapproachably esoteric.

Eubank would wait quietly while his colleagues' unanswered questions were smilingly evaded, and then think up an innocent one which would take the Japanese by surprise and provoke a phone call. He then listened, with a stare of complete incomprehension. Even though he heard only one side of the conversation, he could often come up with pretty shrewd conclusions about what the Japanese answers to the really tough questions would have been if they

had been disposed to answer, and, contrary to diplomatic habit, to answer truthfully.

• The scoop which results from preparation:

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My scoop did not identify the "unimpeachable source," though I had often them confidentially to my editors, and I do not think they, or more exactly, I, have ever been revealed since. Here is the story:

German Foreign Minister Baron von Neurath, whom the Nazis kept on because he was more respectable than they were, and could be used to placate the foreign diplomats public enough to believe that he was speaking for himself and not for the Nazis, had "confidentially" tipped off France's ambassador, André François-Poncet, that the Nazis intended to take over Austria. It was fairly obvious that by this means the Nazis wanted to find out if the French were tough enough to give armed aid to Austria. If their policy had convinced them that French troops would block their way, they would presumably have abandoned their project, at least for the time being; this would have been wise, for when the Nazis did launch their unopposed promenade into Austria, their tanks broke down on the roads, their columns became encumbered, and they would have been easy victims for an opposing air force or a French army. The Nazi adventure might well have ended then and there.

But France showed all the aggressiveness of a jellyfish stranded on the sand. Unable to arouse any concern by frantic messages to our allies, François-Poncet hastened back to Paris to urge a show of strength. François-Poncet's attitude, as described to me, was equivalent to: "François-Poncet's always seeing bogymen." It was evident that France did not want to act. In desperation, François-Poncet decided to leak the news to the press, in the hope that making it public would force French opposition. He gave the information to an American newspaperman he knew, and this was the friend who passed it on to me.

On March 13, when the Nazis marched into Austria, I called to the United Press: "WHAT PRICE FRANCOIS-PONCET NOW?" The United Press answered my call that it had paid off on my story when the German Army broke up in February 1940. I was not alone in finding it difficult to share the nobody asked if I wanted my job back, but it really didn't matter by that time I had a better one.

A 74-year-old man who spent 27 years living alone on an island in western Japan has decided to give up his solitary life and move to Mihara, a nearby town, next year. Sakakichi Murakami had decided to leave Suikurujima Island, which covers roughly 740 square meters, because he is finding it difficult to share the cold in his old age and seafaring in the area is becoming polluted. Murakami has been living in a hut which he constructed from driftwood. He moved to Suikurujima at the end of World War II because, he says, he wanted to get away from the chaos of the post-war society. He grew vegetables and fished for food, and had only rare contact with other humans to obtain matches, fuel and other household necessities.

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